#### WOMAN SHOOTS 3 IN STREET.

BULLETS AIMED AT PHYSICIAN WHO TREATED HER.

One Bystander, a Law Student, Is Badly Wounded-Dr. Bierhoff and the Other Victim Get Off With Slight Injuries -Physician Says Woman Is Insane.

Dr. Frederick Bierhoff, a physician with a large practice and one of the consulting staff of the German dispensary, was followed from his office yesterday afternoon by a former woman patient, who fired five shots at him at the corner of Fifty-ninth street and Madison avenue. Two of these shots struck the doctor, one in the left shoulder and the other in the right arm One of the other bullets struck Otto H Droege, a lawyer, of 61 Park row, and another hit Paul Sheehan, a Columbia University student. The fifth bullet went wild.

Of the men injured young Sheehan was burt the worst. The bullet struck him in the middle of the back. He was removed from the Presbyterian Hospital to St. Luke's last night and the doctors were trying to find the bullet. Both he and Droege were shot because they happened to be in the crowd on the corner when the woman opened her fusillade on the doctor. Droege escaped with a flesh wound in the

The woman who did the shooting is Ottilia Schneider, who has been living for the last three weeks at 2186 Anthony avenue, in The Bronx. From the fact that she wore a bonnet fashioned somewhat after those worn by Salvation Army lassies she was at first taken for a member of that organization. She told the police that she belonged to the Sisters of Mercy and had been a sister in Germany. She has a suit against Dr. Bierhoff for \$25,000 damages for malpractice in the Supreme Court. The State Medical Association is defending it for the doctor.

The woman told a rambling story to the police of having been operated upon by the doctor. According to Dr. Bierhoff, the woman is a paranoiac, has been pronounced so by experts and for the last five years has been writing him threatening letters under the delusion that he had injured

He got a warrant out for her some time ago in the Yorkville court, but says that the police told him they could not find her. The police believe the woman is crazy.

The place selected by the woman for the shooting could not have been a worse one, as there is a continual crowd transsferring from the cars there. Dr. Bierhoff's office is at 51 East Fifty-eighth street. According to his story the woman has rever visited his office, but a year ago way laid him in the street. He had not seen her again until

Dr. Bierhoff left his office about 2 o'clock in the afternoon and walked east through Fifty-eighth street, turning up Madison avenue. The woman apparently had been hanging about the neighborhood for some time. Some persons were found who thought they had remembered seeing her pacing up and down near the corner. The woman was behind the doctor when he turned up Madison avenue. He had not seen her and walked on unconscious of what was in store for him. She is a pale, thinfaced woman and wore a rather expensive Persian lamb coat and a cheap black skirt. She had on a black beager bonnet with a red band across it, like the Salvation Army bonnets, only there was nothing written

on this band.

As Dr. Bierhoff, who is a short, slender man, walked up the avenue towards Fifty-ninth street the woman quickened her pace until she was about seven feet behind him. Trolley cars were stopping to unload pas-sengers, and two traffic policemen, Boyle and Long, were busy taking care of the jam of cars and vehicles of all kinds.

Few people noticed the woman, and no-body paid particular attention to her. The doctor started to cross Fifty-ninth street from the southeast corner, and had got about two feet from the curb woman pulled out a six shooter from her breast, levelled it at the man not five feet ahead of her and blazed away. The first bullet struck the doctor in the left shoulder and made him wheel around. He saw the woman standing there with the smoking gun in her hand, and then he started to run around her, crouching in an effort to get away from the other shots. As he started making circles] the woman fired again and She was turning around, too, lowing the doctor. The second bullet struck the doctor in the right arm. As the gun kept blazing away there were shrieks

of terror from the crowds on the corner standing on the southwest corner waiting Sheehan fell with the bullet in his back, but Droege did not know that he had been bit until later when the blood

began to trickle down his arm.

The traffic policeman ran to the woman and grabbed her before she could fire the last cartridge in the revolver. By that time the doctor had ceased doing circles and was limping down Madison avenue Before he had gone far two men ran up and grabbed him. The

doctor was very pale.

"I'm shot. I need help," he gasped.

The two men pulled him along to where the two policemen were holding the struggling woman. As she saw the doctor she wrenched one of her hands free and slapped him in the face. "I'll kill you yet," she

Boyle and Long, the two policemen, had to fight to get the woman into a drug store in Madison avenue. The injured men were taken into the same place and an ambulance sent for. It was found that Dr. Bierhoff's wounds were not dangerous, and when he discovered this he asked to he helped to his home around the corner. Proege and Sheehan were taken in the ambulance to the Presbyterian Hospital and the woman was sent in a patrol wagon to the East Fifty-first street station. From there she was taken to the Sixty-seventh street station to be searched by the matron. It was then discovered that she was carrying a short dog whip under her skirt.

"I didn't mean to shoot him," she said.

"I meant to fire in the air and then to horse-

She had \$15 in money and a bundle of papers. Some of them proved to be papers in the suit she has against the the Supreme Court. The suit was begun in March, 1903. and Howe & Hum-mel were her lawyers then. There were also what appeared to be signed statements by doctors that they had found the woman suffering from various troubles. At first she said that she was a designer of patterns, and accused the doctor of stealing some of her designs. She said she came here from her designs. She said she came here from Germany twelve years ago, and five years ago had gone as a patient to Dr. Bierhoff. She told the police and reporters who ques-tioned her that be had operated upon her many times, and that her condition became such that she had to go to Bellevue Hospital. She said that she had visited the doctor first on September 14, 1902, and that it was in the Bellevue. The pistol she had bought when

"This man has persecuted me." she kept

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saying. "I have a case in the Supreme Court against him now."

At the Yorkville Court, where she was arraigned and remanded for a hearing tomorrow morning, she said that she was 42 years old and had no occupation.

"I am a Sister of Charity," she said. "I belonged to the Protestant Episcopal sisterhood in Germany."

Her only relative was a brother, Paul

Her only relative was a brother, Paul Schneider, who, she said, was the chief engineer of the Carnegie Steel Company's plant at Sharon, Pa.

Dr. Bierhoff told Detective Tobin and the

reporters last night that the woman-had been sent to him from the German dispensary fortreatment for bladder and kidney trouble fortreatment for bladder and kidney trouble. She was a charity paitent, he said, who had been referred to him by one of his colleagues at the dispensary. "She was under my treatment," said the doctor, "in all for about five months and left me cured. Soon after the date of her last visit she began annoying me with insulting and obscepe and later. me with insulting and obscene and, later, with threatening letters. When the matter became intolerable to me I placed her letters before Dr. George M. Jacoby, who stated to me that in his opinion the woman was a paranoiac, and advised that I have her arrested and committed. I did this and she was committed to Bolleyne and and she was committed to Bellevue and held there for observation. Her brother, held there for observation. Her brother, Paul Schneider, of Sharon, Pa., then promised me that if I would consent to her release from Bellevue he would become responsible for her and would see that she was placed in a private institution and later on send her hack to Germany. He

later on send her back to Germany. He did not do what he promised and she has been annoving me at intervals ever since.

Dr. Bierhoff said that the woman was un-Dr. Bierhoff said that the woman was unundoubtedly insane when she first came to him, but that her insanity fits were periodical, about every six months. Whenever she had one of these spells, he said, she began to make trouble for him, going to the police and writing him letters. The woman, the doctor said, had waylaid him a year ago at the corner of Ninth street and Third avenue. He called a policeman, but the latter refused to go after the woman and arrest her, he said, although he said that he would appear in court against her. The arrest her, he said, although he said that he would appear in court against her. The doctor said that after this occurred he had written to the Police Commissioner and demanded protection from the woman. The case was investigated by detectives, and on their advice the doctor said he had got a warrant in Yorkville Court. He said that the police had told him several times after that they could find no trace of the woman.

"I feel sure," said the doctor, "that had

"I feel sure," said the doctor, "that had the police authorities given the matter the attention which I, as a citizen and taxpayer, had a right to demand and did demand, the woman would have been rendered harmless I consider the woman far less responsible for the fact that three men were reriously wounded to-day than I do the police authori-

The doctor declared that when the woman brought suit the State Medical Association had investigated the nature of the suit and had investigated the nature of the suit and his own conduct in the matter and had then volunteered, as is its practice, to take charge of the defence, which was done, Dr. Bierhoff's own lawyer. A. S. Gilbert, retiring from the case. "As soon as the State Medical Association took up the defence," said the doctor, "Howe & Hummell promptly dropped out. There were attempts made to settle the suit."

A number of physicians called upon Dr.

A number of physicians called upon Dr. Bierhoff to congratulate him upon his the trouble Dr. Bierhoff had been having with the woman.

The police at the Fifty-first street station said they remembered that the doctor had complained about the woman before. It was also said that the woman had been many times at Police Headquarters with her story, and that several times detectives d been sent to see the doctor. When a doctor told them his side of the case no more attention was paid to the woman's

complaint, apparently.

At the house, 2186 Anthony avenue, where Miss Schneider has been living for a month, very little was known about her. Mrs. Harding, the owner of the house, said that Miss Schneider has always acted in a perfectly sane manner, telling little about herself. She had never mentioned

Dr. Bierhoff's name. dolph Hoff of 1420 Fifth avenue said last night that for nearly a year Miss Schneid has been trying to get people interested in her case, so that she could raise money to press her suit. She had a number of circulars printed giving details of her case and sent them to rich people. She also posted up some of the circulars on posts and bill-She intimated several times that she would do something to Dr Bierhoff that would give the case publicity. He thinks that she decided on the shooting as a

thinks that she decided on the shooting as a way to attract attention, but not with the intention of killing the doctor.

Sheehan is a freshman in the Columbia University law school and his home is in Buffalo. He was graduated from Yale and is identified in athletics as a sprinter. Sheehan was a member of the winning team in the interdormitory relay races at Columbia University recently. He is working his way through college, being employed Commons lunch room, on the campus, during daytime intervals and assisting E. P. McOsker, superintendent of Hartly

Hall, in the evenings.

It was said at St. Luke's Hospital by
the house surgeon in charge that Shechan's
condition was not necessarily critical, but condition was not necessarily critical, but great care would have to be taken to keep omplications from setting in

The storm from the Southwest was over the Province of Quenec yesterday morning moving out of the St. Lawrence Valley, and snow accompanying it was falling in the upper Lake regions and rain in New England and western New York. Clearing weather set in elsewhere east of the Mississippi, and the pressure was high over the Southern and Northwestern States and low in the extreme Southwest. The snowfall in Michigan

and Wisconsin was heavy.

Colder weather, borne eastward by the high area central in the middle Mississippi Valley, prevailed in almost all Eastern sections except New England. Freezing temperatures reached the lower Ohio Valley and central Texas. In the Missouri Valley and middle West it was warmer, and on the th Pacific Coast and western Rocky Mountain

In this city the day was fair and cooler; wind, brisk westerly; average humidity, 67 per cent.; barometer, corrected to read to sea level, at 8 A. M., 29.86;

3 P. M., 29.90. The temperature vesterday, as recorded by the

Highest temperature, 57°, at 12 noon. WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO MORROV

For eastern New York, fair and colder to day; to morrow: resh west to north whits o brisk west winds; fair to morrow. For the District of Columbia, fair and colder

winds, becoming variable. For Maryland and eastern Pennsylvania, fair light to fresh northwest winds, becoming variable. For Delaware and New Jersey: fair and colder to-day; fair to-morrow; light to fresh northwest to north winds. For western New York, cloudy to-day, probably

local snows; diminishing west winds; fair to-

### SCHOONER SPEARS THE MAIN

TANGLE WHERE THE SHIP CHAN-NEL JOINS THE SWASH.

Salls Have the Right of Way Over Steam. Even on Steamer Day, and They Often Take It to the Limit -Main Had Two ters to Dodge at One Time.

The North German Lloyd steamship Main, from Bremen, with 213 cabin and 2,261 steerage passengers, glided serenely up the Ship Channel yesterday morning through undisturbed seas and under a smiling sky.

The four masted schooner May V. Neville, bound for Philadelphia and Porto Rico, had been waiting in the bay several days for a breeze and got to the junction of the Swash and Ship channels just as the Main

Coming out, bound across seas, were the French liner La Savoie, the North German Lloyd steamship Friedrich der Grosse and the Amerika of the Hamburg-American Line, The Main had passed the Savoie and the Friedrich when the Neville, conscious of her immunity as a sailing craft, beating seaward, ran across the Ship Channel under the stern of the Friedrich, heading directly for the Main, on the Friedrich's port quarter

Capt. von Borell of the Main might have avoided the fourmaster by going full speed ahead. Capt. Carter of the Neville apparently supposed that would be done, but he didn't see, coming almost head on at the Main, a three masted schooner bound out. Capt. von Borell politely decided not to run down the three master, which, after the manner of craft that have the right of way, was somewhat shy on sea courtesy. To save the three master the Main stopped and backed.

Capt. Carter of the Neville, holding fast to his nautical rights, kept unflexibly on his course until the very last second. Then his course intil the very last second. Then he saw that he was going to spear a liner with his long jibboom and maybe get a smash himself.

He put his helm over a bit too late. The Neville rammed the Main about amidships

on the port side, stabbing her several times with jibboom and bowsprit before they were splintered, and making a gash about twenty feet long and ten feet deep in the liner's

feet long and ten feet deep side.

The gap was nearly all above the main deck. The ship's butcher happened to be in the way when the schooner hit and was cut and bruised. Nobody else was hurt, but the multitude of steerage passengers were much disturbed.

Fore and after and liner hung together several minutes while broken English and

several minutes while broken English and Yankee observations were exchanged be-tween bridge for aloft and quarter deck below. The Main whistled for a tug to help the four master and the John Nichols came and took her to Holoken for repairs. She had leat her idbrom and howenit and her

and took her to Holoken for repairs. She bad lost her jibboom and bowsprit and her nose was knocked out of joint. The Main had prepared to launch boats to help the Neville, and the procession of three big ships outward bound halted a while to see if they might be needed.

### SIENKIEWICZ TO THE KAISER.

Writes Open Letter Denouncing Prussia's Treatment of Polish Schools.

LONDON, Nov. 22. Henry Sienkiewicz. the well known Polish novelist, has sent to British and French newspapers an open letter to Emperor William, denouncing Prussia's treatment of Poland, especially in connection with the school question, which has already been explained in the despatches to THE SUN. The letter says, among other

"The evil and wrongdoing need redress, and the redress appertains to you, Sire, as the head of the State. When an inscrutable decree of Providence set your Majesty over one considerable part of the great Polish nation it at the same time laid upon you the duty of respecting the national spirit, working for its welfare and protecting its faith, traditions and feelings, and yet the sufferings and hard hips which these provinces have undergone ever since their incorporation with Prussia have only been increased and intensified in the course of

your reign "Not only have their complaints not met with sympathy, but your Majesty's Ministers have answered them by new laws, which in the eyes of all surrounding nations are beyond all doubt the outcome of a spirit of hatred, vindictiveness and

oppression. Sienkiewicz denies that the Polish unrest is prompted, as the Prussian officials contend, by political agitation, and he declares that the school laws are persecution. He

adds: "Year by year the martyrdom of the children grows heavier, and the sound of blows and weeping is louder and more frequent in the schools. The measure is overflowing. Its overflow brings with it, besides God's wrath and the indignation of men, your own disgrace as well.

After referring to the great wars waged by the Kaiser's ancestors, the letter continues.

mentous conflict, that of mighty Prussia fighting little children. On one side are rods and prison and on the other side tears.

Recalling the royal manifesto of 1867 guaranteeing that the Poles would not suffer in their religion, language or customs by their incorporation into the North German Confederation, Sienkiewicz appeals to the Kaiser to reflect upon how the promise has been fulfilled.

"Will your Majesty," he asks, "as custodian of the honor, both of Germany and your own line, and as the great representative of the monarchical idea, condescend to reflect that the honor of the meanest of your subjects depends upon their fidelity to a promise, and that they cannot but read these promises of yours, be they Poles or German Royalists, with the bitterest feeling and misgiving for the future.

"They cannot but see that this ideal of yours is not what it should be, that it is not founded on unassailable moral principles, and that failing such a foundation it will scarce be able to withstand the storms store for it. A government which uses any means without scruple against its subjects is but teaching its subjects to use out scruple against its any means without scruple against itself.
"Two rights cannot be contrary to each
other. Other nations have the right to live er nations have the right to live by the grace of God, just as you. Sire, claim

the right to reign. If you assail one right you should beware lest by so doing you imperil the other. The letter concludes "May your Maj-esty's royal and Christian conscience make itself known in the future by your deeds

#### BENNETT MAY BE BAILED. Man Who Was With Boy When the Latter

Was Found Dying. MONTCLAIR, N. J., Nov. 22 .- August Bennett, who has been in jail since November I charged with the murder of Frederick Bay in Montclair, will be released under \$5,000 bail as soon as a bond is furnished. This is the result of a consultation to-day between Chief Justice Gummere, Prosecutor Young and Alonzo Church, Bennett's counsel. Bennett and Bay left Cedar Grove together soon after midnight. Two Grove together soon after midnight. Two hours later a policeman discovered Bay in a dying condition on Highland avenue. Montclair. Bennett was trying to get Bay on his feet. The man expired before an ambulance arrived. A stab wound in the breast caused death. Bennett said that a strange man had engaged in a fight with Bay and had used a knife. The stranger then disappeared.

### Plaited Shirts for Men at \$2.50

There are three different reasons why the shirt justifies the price-the fabric is the finest imported madras, the designs are exclusive and conservative, and the tailoring is of that character which you would expect in the most costly to-order shirt.

Coat Models with plaited bosom and cuffs attached.

Our Special Folded Square Scarfs at \$1.00.

They are an established feature of our shop-a specialty. The scarfs are big and generous. The silks are imported. The designs are exclusive. In all those phases it is the finest dollar scarf which you can find anywhere.

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### Fine Shoes for Men at \$3.75

Regularly \$5.00, \$6.00 & \$7.00

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The sizes are still complete. So is the variety of styles and leathers. You will find it an easy matter to determine it on your own account whether the shoes are worth five to seven dollars-the brand will tell you.

## Herald Saks & Company Square

Specialists in Apparel for Men, Woman and Children.

### GERMANY ASKS A SQUARE DEAL his people. Nor would I perform but m half duty were I not equally endeavoring to

Continued from First Page.

of friendship. We want all the representa-tives of that nation to come here, as many as will, and the more the better; that is the kind of immigration on which we place no ban. Applause.

#### Baron von Sternburg's Speech

Baron von Sternburg talked of the long standing friendship between the United States and the country he represents, and then turned to more modern things. Said

In the most far reaching diplomatic actions during the last years we notice President Roosevelt and Emperor William moving on the same lines, a policy which received the full approval of the American people, because it was a policy of peace based on

Now, gentlemen, let me ask you, where lies our line of cleavage? In our commercial relations. Let us hope not. We know that our progress is regarded with no unfriendly or jealous eyes from this side of the Atlantic he world knows that you have long since learned to consider the presperity of others not as hindering but as helping your own, Let me recall the words spoken in an address o Prince Henry of Prussia by one of your leading statesmen in this very city: even the strides of German trade and the growth of the German navy disturb us. Keep n expanding, and above all trade more and more with us and help us to keep the doors of the Orient open to the trade of the world. Germany heartily reciprocates these words America's prosperity means Germany's pros-We both have vastly increased trade since the night those memorable words were spoken, and we have closely stood together to keep the doors of the Orient open for

The commercial relations between Gerevery day, and the trade done with Hamburg alone amounts to nearly forty millions sterling per appum. Our trade for the present calendar year will reach the enormous total of \$350,000,000, an increase over last year of about \$50,000,000. During the last nine months you sold to us goods worth \$156,000,000 and we sold to you goods valuing \$108,000,000. If such an increase takes place under inequalities, how much greater would be the increase if inequalities were removed? But this interchange of commedities is not the only way in which we are becoming more intimately connected, for Americans have also very important interests in enterprise in Germany, and German capitalists are investing largely in America. Think of it! The total value of the interests each country has in the other approximates the enormous um of more than \$500,000,000. We are, as you are, a hard working people. We belie in the dignity of labor. No man is disgraced n Germany by engaging in trades. have pride in our technical schools, in our manufactures, in our laboratories, in our cientific investigations in all of our contributions to the betterment of mankind All we ask is a fair field and no favors. We stand for an open door everywhere. We ask no special privileges; our position is, let the

within the legitimate and proper limits of commercial rivalry-and nowhere else. If we shall bring to the contest better and cheaper goods, more care in manufacture and better effort in the distribution, we expect the fair fruitage of our planting: no more. Would you deny us this? I know you better than to suspect it. We are in-

GERMANY ASKS A "SQUARE DEAL.

Are we seeking an outlet for our energies

Wherever and whenever it may

iting you to closer commercial relations. is the other day, which we so gladly accepted. we are now stretching a friendly hand across the North Atlantic, which you may grasp if you will. You have just sent a commission of experts to Germany to make a thorough study of the tariff situation in Germany, and to thoroughly acquaint the Germans with the American situation. May this step bring great advantages to the commercial and industrial life in both our countries. fermany has expressed her hearty gratitude over this step, in which she notices the sincere forts of the Washington administration to bring about an improvement of ommercial relations. Not only shall we endeavor to give freely of the information they seek, but we shall try to understand from them more clearly the point of view I the people whose interests they represent thus arriving. I hope, at a mutually satisfactory and helpful agreement. The appoint ment of this commission emphasizes to my mind a trait which is possessed in a striking

Nations, leaders like ours, are not content with a simple day's work. They lose no opportunity, official or unofficial to help their people to better things and thereby help the world. It is not unnatural that the man of action, the man who observes good precedents because they are good and breaks bad should be the mark for the carping criticisms There is no place nowadays for the negatively good man, nor for the man who does nothing lest he do wrong.

degree by President Roosevelt and Emperor

William-an abiding desire for the truth

a preference to understand your neighbor

rather than to misunderstand him.

Results alone count in these days. As a representative of my country I consider it more than a pleasure and privilege to avail royself of this and similar opportunities to interpret to the people to whose Government have the honor to be accredited what I believe with all my heart to be the friendly feelings offerished by the German Emperor and his people for your President and you.

half duty were I not equally endeavoring to enable my people to see and feel as you and your fellow countrymen on so many occasions have made me see and feel the good will felt by the people of the United States for Germany Let us hope that the great blessings which

George Washington and Frederick the Great brought to their countries by a wise and farstrengthened by the characters and policies of Theodore Roosevelt and William the Second may be continued and renewed with and

The British Ambassador, Sir Henry Mor-timer Durand, followed Baron von Stern-burg in what, he said, would be his last speech in this country. It was his unofficial farewell. He said.

#### Sir Mortimer Durand's Farewell.

This being the last time I shall address this chamber or any great American audience as British Ambassador, you will perhaps forgive me if for a moment I go beyond the terms of my toast. As you may know, I am bout to retire from the diplomatic service. For some reasons I greatly regret doing so. and especially do I regret leaving America. where I have many good friends. From the day I entered the service it was my express wish to become Ambassador at Washington. I regarded this embassy as the most desirable post in the service. I had nherited from my father a warm feeling toward Americans, and I can say with all truth that after three years spent here I am leaving the country with that feeling not only impaired but greatly increased. made me thoroughly at home here, and I shall always think of Americans as the most kindly and warm hearted of people.

Still, a man's public service to an end some day, and I have had nearly thirty-four years of it-spent almost con tipuously out of my own country. sailed for the East in January, spent only one complete year in England. once heard an American Ambassador who was being received after his return

I love you all, and I believe you all love me. He is a happy man who can say that to great gathering of his countrymen, or to any great gathering of people, even if they are not his countrymen. I know I have not ask you to believe that in spite of all shortcomings on my part, and they have doubtless been many, no Englishman ever came to this toward America. Every man who really knows me, and there are some here who do, knows that it is so.

I told an audience of my countrymen a few days ago, and I repeat it to you, that my regret in leaving America is tempered by one great satisfaction—the belief that at no time since the War of the Revolution has the feeling between the two countries been as friendly as it is now. I am not going to dwell upon that subject at length. People who are really good friends do not need to talk much about it. Nevertheless, while I feel this I feel also that the old era of misunderstanding and prejudice is passing away and that it is right to recognize the fact and rejoice in it. Do not mistake my meaning Do not suppose that I wish to claim a particle of credit for it. An Ambassador can do little at best, to bring two countries together, and in three years, however good his intentions he can do practically nothing. I am merely stating what I believe to be a fact-due to causes wholly independent of me. But in leaving America with regret, a regret amount ing to sorrow, I do leave it with one great satisfaction the assurance that between our

kindred nations all is well. Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who sat with the British Ambassador on the dais, spoke next. Senafor Elkins responded to the toast: "The Senate of the United States in its Relation to Good Gov-

#### Senator Elkins said in part

# Senator Elkins's Address : # In some quarters, and among those not well informed and who do not know the Senate, it seems fashionable to talk about the decadence of the Senate. The decadence of the Senate can only follow the decadence of the people and would mark a backward movement in the social condition, morels, intelligence and integrity of the people. So long as the people grow in virtue and in intelligence, live in an advancing civilization and under a free government, there can be no decadence in high places, but instead ever increasing virtue and a loftier sense of duty in our public servants.

We are apt to think and say that the present s not equal to the past in all good things, in patriotism, ability and purity, and that greatest men belong to the past; but when he time comes the present always finds some one to take the place of the greatest that has The present always has this satisfaction-it will soon become the past to those s, but they do not always make themselves known, nor do we always know them

The full measure and stature of Lincoln and Grant were not known by those knew them best, and are not fully known yet ome forth when great things are to be done This is the experience in the business affairs this great city, in banking, tailroading The debate on railway rate legislatum at

the world great men and great Senitar This debate will stand as one of the ables over had in the Senate, some say the ablest. perience and character. The world is advancing in intelligener and virtue, mankind is growing wiser and actter, and so long as this continues and we enjoy the blessings of

best men will be chosen for high places. Although the Senate does not respond to popular passion or clamor, it has not failed in a hundred years to reflect the mature judgment and well ascertained wishes and

liberty under our present Constitution the

Distinctive

### Suits and Overcoats for Men

\$20, \$22, \$23, \$25

What would you say to the man who asked you to believe that two houses, different in character, were of equal value because both were built of the same brand of bricks?

Say the same thing to the clothing man who tries to justify his prices with an all-wool fabric. We do not.

In a garment of ours at \$20 to \$25, the fabrics are as good as we can possibly afford to give you. But that is not the stronger phase.

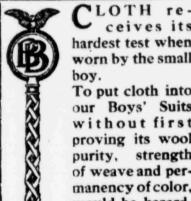
What we want you to believe and what we can "show you" beyond contention is

The design of the garments, the expressive tailoring of which they have the benefit, and the exclusive character of the models, establish our suits and overcoats at \$20 to \$25 on a higher level than your experience has ever led you to expect, even though the garment did cost you materially more.

Suits, \$15 to \$48.

Overcoats, \$15 to \$75.

Herald Saks & Company Square



hardest test when worn by the small boy. To put cloth into our Boys' Suits

ceives its

without first proving its wool purity, strength of weave and permanency of color, would be hazardous to our reputation. Every precaution we

take to ensure the ex-ESTAB. suits, applies equally to our Boys' Suits. HALFA Prices \$6 to \$14

# 3 to 16 years ASTOR PLACE AND FOURTH AVE.

enduring law The Rev. Hugh Black, the fourth speaker, responded to the toast, "Religion and Com-

merce."

Among the members of the Chamber present were John Jacob Astor, Jules S. Bache, George Clinton Batcheller, August Belmont, Cornelius N. Bliss, Emil L. Boas, George C. Boldt, Charles E. Bulkley, John Claffin, Henry Clews, Robert C. Clowry, Claffin, Henry Clews, Robert C. Clowry, George H. Coutts, Harvey E. Fisk, Henry M. Flagler, Henry C. Frick, George Harvey, M. Flagler, Henry C. Frick, George Harvey, William H. Jackson, Percival Kuhne, William B. Leeds, Jefferson M. Levy, Clarence H. Mackay, Comptroller Metz, D. O. Mills, Jordan L. Mott, Robert C. Ogden, Robert Olyphant, Charles J. Peabody, George W. Perkins, Franklin Quinby, Samuel Rea. Daniel G. Reid, John Härsen Rhoades, Jacob H. Schiff, Isaac N. Seligman, Lispenard Stewart, William Rhinelander Stewart, Lannes, Nillman, Nathan, Straus, Isi dor James Stillman, Nathan Straus, Isidor Straus, William H. Truesdale, Frank A. Vanderlip, H. H. Vreeland, William R. Vanderlip, H. H. Vreelaand, William Willeox, H. B. Wilson and Richard Young

#### PEARY GETS NEARER HOME. At Port an Basques Vesterday and Should Get to Sydney To-day.

SYDNEY, N. S., Nov. 22,-The Arctic steamer Roosevelt, with Commander Peary on board, reached Port au Basques at 11 o'clock this morning and sailed for this port this afternoon. She is expected here tomorrow morning. She is leaking to some extent and cannot stand rough weather The coaling facilities at Port au Basques are not good and she had to be hand

Peary will not lay up the Roosevelt at North Sydney. It is his intention to get her to New York in a condition as nearly approaching her present shape as possible exhibition purposes. To do this he must repair her here temporarily, and he may have to ship new men. Peary will remain on board all the way to Maine because the men are rather afraid of the vessel

Mrs. Peary has not left her room at the hotel here, and so far as she can decide now will await her busband at this port. The reports of the condition of the Roose-

velt have not been exaggerated much The crew has evidently been warned an inst giving out any information. The Roosevelt reached Port au Basques after an uneventful run from St. George's Bay. She docked at the coal wharf at the channel, where she took on twenty tons of coal, sufficient to carry her across Cabot Strait. Commander Peary said that he left Hopedale October 38, arriving at Battle Harbor November 2. having had good weather and made good speed under the circumstances. There he procured sufficient coal to bring

ship to this port, but was delayed at Battle Harbor eleven days owing to heavy porthwest gales. He left there November 13, but was obliged to seek harbor at Assizes, three miles from Battle Harbor, where he remained two days. He left there November 15, reaching Chateau on the same day, when he harbored to save fuel until the next day. He made good time up through Belle Isle Straits, and along the Newfoundland coast. The barometer indicating a breeze and heavy weather, he made harbor at.St. George's yesterday. Peary and his crew are in good spirits and have many trophies of the Arctic chase.



An all-day, an every-day collar with wings fashionably peaked and well set back to allow of graceful scarf knotting. "H. & I." Collars are made firm and faultless Linen which defies wash and wear. If your collars are of cotton, do not burden the luckless laundryman with the sins of the flims

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In all the time in the Arctic there was not one case of sickness among the expedient wing to the stern post having been broken by contact with the ice, and the jury rigged rudder was only workable in smooth water. The Roosevelt's crew look well after their long sojourn in the north, and speak well

of their officers and the scientists. Washington Society Notes.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.-Gen. Robert Shaw Oliver, Assistan Secretary of War, and Mrs. Oliver entenained at dinner this evening in honor of Capt. Sydney A. Cloman Military Attache of the American Embassy n London, and Aiss Flora Louise Clement. whose marriag will take place December 18.

Mrs. Joseph Hobson entertained a small dinner party this evening in honor of Lady Johnstone, wife of the Pritish Minister to Denmark, who is the guest of her parents.

Mr. and Mrs. James Pinchot.

